FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIETNAMESE COOPERATION DELEGATION DEPARTS 3 JULY

AU032033 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for scientific-technical cooperation led by Tran Tri, member of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and chairman of the Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left our country today. The delegation was seen off by deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission [name indistinct] and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Tirana, Duong Van Trung.

LLESHI GREETS HERRERA CAMPINS OF VENEZUELA

AU042004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela: On the occasion of Venezuela's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the People's Assembly Presidium and myself, I send you best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of Venezuela.

YOUTH SHOULD APPLY ITSELF TO PARTY, COUNTRY NEEDS

AU081344 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 6, Jun 80 pp 66-74

[Article by Lumituri Rexha, first secretary of the Union of Working Youth of Albania: "Let Us Upgrade the Role of the Youth Organizations in the Economy"]

[Excerpts] The promotion of the role of youth organizations in production can be achieved by improving the vanguard role of the young workers and cooperativists, who are members of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, through discussions on and drafting the economic plans and by their fulfillment in both quantitative and qualitative aspects. In order to be able to lead the youths to joining the ranks of the vanguard militants--those who love their work and trade and who place the interests of the fatherland and socialism above all else--a fundamental examination and improvement of both the method and style of the work of our organizations is necessary so that they should respond more effectively to the mobilization of youth for fulfilling the topical tasks.

When we speak about improvement of the work, we are mainly and above all referring to the method and style of work for educating, forming and mobilizing youth. The efficiency of this work is measured by increasing the youth mobilization in production, the level of the youth contribution to production and the tangible results achieved by dozens of thousands of youths in fulfilling the tasks of the plan at their working collectives. This improvement can be achieved only through the struggle waged against the incorrect concepts and attitudes still practiced by some organizations, leaders, activists and members of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. They rather view the activity of the youth organizations as separated from the problems of production and, consequently, fail to make all the possible contribution to the need to acquire, analyze and implement the party's directives in the field of the economy. They fail to show the necessary concern for understanding and implementing the economic laws of socialism, the regulations and the orders upon which our social production is arranged and achieved. It is a fact that in some places, where concepts and attitudes of this kind are practiced, the life and activity of the organization is also lukewarm and anemic as if there were no pressing problems and no worries, and the organization lacks any educating, encouraging and mobilizing vigor. [paragraph continues]

All this can hardly make the youth members feel bound to face the situation and work to meet the topical requirements. All these defects are then manifested also in production and in lack of persistent struggle on the part of some youths to implement both the proletarian and technical discipline for fulfilling the work norms, increasing labor productivity, improving quality, reducing production costs and so on. We notice that these defects are also being manifested among those youths who want selected jobs and are reluctant to work in such important sectors as in mines, agriculture and construction.

The fact that over 13,000 youths from cities are now working in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives is a positive sign. It is evidence of the new approach created among the masses of the youth about the countryside and work in agriculture, the useful experience which has been gained and also the great available opportunities for intensifying the youth movement for going to the countryside. Some youths from the districts of Tirana, Vlore, Durres and some other districts, retreat from this movement because of difficulties, although they have welcomed the initiative to work in the countryside. Obviously, our educational work has still not instilled among all the youths the fact that agriculture has been and will remain, also in the future, an important work sector for our young generation. Therefore, a better attraction of the young generation in this work sector remains one of the most important tasks in the educational and organizational work and mobilization of our youth organization. Experience shows that this kind of assessment does not exist everywhere. We notice that some organizations lack the steady motion of lively and fruitful debate and a profound persuasive propaganda with those youths who are reluctant to work in agriculture even when the work sector is located "on the house doorstep," as the people say. There are also organizations and even some district youth committees which cover up and justify their defects in this field by the wrong and groundless slogan "there is nothing we can do, the youths refuse to go to work in the countryside." Of course, this opinion is groundless. It is disproved by the example set by the thousands of youths who have long ago responded to the party's call to work and live where needed.

However, it should be admitted that the youth movement to work years in the countryside and also the movement that every youth organization should have its own representative in the countryside are still not approaching the required intensity. Along with the intensification of these movements, our organization of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, in cooperation with the other mass organizations, should struggle so that more youths from the city should go and settle permanently in the countryside, as their comrades have done in Pobicke, Radove, Hoxhare, Akernise, Lipivan and so on.

PARTY ORGAN CRITICIZES 'PRIMITIVE' MATRIMONIAL RELATIONSHIP

AU0814l5 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 6, Jun 80 pp 75-82

[Adem Tukaj Article: "The New Matrimonial Contract Democratizes and Revolutionizes Our Family"]

[Excerpts] As a result of the great socioeconomic transformations which have been achieved during the years of people's regime and the great efforts of the party and its organs, in our Shkoder District the new socialist family has also been created and is being consolidated.

Guided also in this field by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the party organs and the grassroot organizations and, under their guidance, also the mass organizations in the city and countryside have waged and are still waging a fierce class struggle against the primitive customs of a patriarchial, conservative and canonical nature and also against the religious and bourgeois ideological influence that dominated in the old family and which occurs, in a milder form, also in some new families. [paragraph continues]

We see the results of this struggle in the consolidation of socialist relations in the family, the establishment of equality between the man and the woman and the more correct understanding of the relations among all the family members. The creation of families under one "crown" is a specific characteristic also for our district which has led and is leading to the disintegration of the former patriachal family and consolidation of democracy in its bosom.

In the past matrimonial arrangements were made, in both towns and villages of upper and lower Shkoder, according to the parents' will and desire. The speech Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered on 6 February 1967, then gave a great impetus to the party's work also in our district for eradicating the primitive enslaving canonic customs, which were encroaching on the personalities of the girls and women. Guided by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha that "all the party and the country should arise and set fire to the primitive customs and chop off the head of anyone who tramples on the party's sacrosanct law on protection of the rights of women and girls" (Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1967-68, (p8), the engagements arranged on the basis of the primitive concepts and customs--including engagements arranged by matchmakers without the young people knowing each other and without their consent, engagements involving great age difference and so on--were dissolved in all the villages. This true revolution in the field of family creation was carried out through a fierce class struggle against the primitive concepts and customs. This struggle started with popular gatherings in residential quarters and villages and right down to the family level. The old psychology about marriage was never before shaken as hard as it was in those years. As a result of the great efforts of the mass organizations under the guidance of the party organizations, the new began to triumph over the primitive concepts and customs in towns and villages and in the lowlands and highlands.

We are facing another difficulty, which probably is more specific for our district, as regards marriage between young people of former different religious beliefs. According to data furnished by the registrar's offices, in the overall annual number of marriages taking place in our district only 4-5 percent of them are between young people of former different religious beliefs. Last year the number of such marriages was only 47, 35 of which were in towns and 12 in villages. When the question of engagement arises, young people of former different religious beliefs still restrain themselves even when they work, learn and are trained together and when they know and respect each other. Why is this happening? The most obvious answer would be: They are prevented by the religious remnants still preserved in their families. However, one also comes across boys and girls who do not have the necessary courage to destroy this bad habit, which religion wants to preserve intact as one of the means of dividing and dominating the people. Under these circumstances, ideopolitical work with those boys and girls should be intensified not only in the society and with their parents, but also within the family among its members. It is now anachronistic that such customs be preserved when the futility and falsity of all the religious dogmas have been proved by facts.

Another field where greater cooperation can and must be stepped up between the family and society is also that of the struggle against any manifestation of truancy, vagabondage and criminality, especially among children of 9-14 years of age, and particularly in cases when those children are not well under the family control and when parents fail to perform adequate educational work with the children. We say this because there are children of this age group among whom negative manifestations of this kind are observed. They include loitering in the streets until late at night, lack of respect for senior citizens, use of vulgar vocabulary and so on. All these are rudimentary elements of a poor education provided by the family.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

AU051405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of condolences to King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the occasion of the death of 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, prime minister of Jordan and political figure and statesman of long standing. The telegram expresses most genuine condolences to King Husayn, the Jordanian Government and the family of the deceased prime minister.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051404 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, has cabled a telegram to Mr Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Most cordial greetings and sincere wishes are expressed in it on the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of Algerian independence--a remarkable date in the history of the Algerian people.

With feelings of sincere sympathy and admiration, the Bulgarian people are following the major successes achieved by the heroic Algerian people under the leadership of the National Liberation Front in the various spheres of the political, economic, cultural and social life, reads the telegram. The important decisions made by the just concluded congress of the National Liberation Front, outlining the main trends along which the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic is to progress, come as further evidence of the Algerian people's determination to keep on unflinchingly following the course of socio-economic reforms on the already established path of socialist orientation.

Conviction is also expressed in the telegram that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two parties, between the Bulgarian and Algerian people, will keep on developing and strengthening in the future to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the reaction in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

AU090928 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA)--Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, arrived here on an official visit. During his three-day visit here, he will be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The guest will have meetings and talks with his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov. Before journalists, Mr Hayrettin Erkmen expressed hope that his visit will help the further development of relations between the two countries.

Talks Begin

AU090930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] On 9 July official talks between Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, and Hayrettin Erkmen, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, began at the Lozenets residence.

MEXICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU081918 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 July (BTA)--Yesterday Mr Alejandro Gascon Mercado, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mexican Popular Party and Mr (Salvador Castaneta), member of the Politburo of the party, arrived on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

"The good relations established between Bulgaria and Mexico draw us nearer not only to your country but to the other socialist countries as well, and drive us further away from the American imperialism" said the Mexican guests today at their meeting with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. They said that the party of the Mexican people is a Marxist-Leninist party and its aim is the building of socialism in Mexico. The party stands for closer relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, said Mr Alejandro Gascon Mercado and Mr (Salvador Castaneta). They expressed their indignation over the policy of the Chinese Communist Party, and said they considered China a non-member of the socialist community. In their views, the guests dissociated themselves from the champions of Eurocommunism and Trotskyism.

The Mexican Popular Party approves certain aspects of the foreign policy conducted by the Mexican Government, particularly the support it gives to the peoples of Cuba, Chile and Nicaragua, said the members of the party. "In our studies of popular front structures, we are guided by the ideas and the deed of Georgi Dimitrov, one of the world's eminent revolutionaries," said the Mexican guests. They stressed that they were studying with interest socialism's [word indistinct] in practice, its development and progress, and for this reason they considered their visit here would be of immense significance and help.

Mr Kubadinski made the guests familiar with the structure and tasks of the organization of the Fatherland Front. He emphasized the significance of the Bulgarian and Mexican meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Lopez Portillo on the development of bilateral cooperation. Today in the afternoon Mr Alejandro Gascon Mercado and Mr (Salvador Castaneta) had more meetings in the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and in the committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement.

BTA OBSERVER COMMENTS ON GISCARD D'ESTAING-SCHMIDT TALKS

AU081527 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 8 Jul 80

["Western Europe in the World Today"--BTA headline; by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, 8 July (BTA)--The European and world public's interest in the Giscard D'Estaing-Helmut Schmidt meeting is easily understandable because:

1. The talks between the two heads of state come after their separate meeting with Mr Leonid Brezhnev,

2. France and the Federal Republic of Germany are the two main West European countries, on which the fate of detente, peace and security in Europe depend to a major extent, as well as the growth of tension and the endangering of peace.

3. The basic subject of the French-West German summit concerns the joint French-West German actions which should make West Europe play an independent role in world affairs.

The declarations that West Europe should take its place and play its role in international relations come to mean that up to now this place and this role have been appropriated by some other force. And for this reason the relations between West Europe and the United States are to be the first sub-subject at the talks. The relations between the East and the West are to be the second sub-subject. A West Europe independent from the United States, as Paris and Bonn say, does not mean a West Europe outside the Atlantic pact and hostile to the United States. Neither should a West Europe independent from the United States mean a West Europe hostile to the Soviet Union and to socialist Europe, or the formation of a new and third military-political bloc.

The historic experience of the recent past has shown that such a hostility unfailingly leads to the straining of international relations, to the heightening of tension, to stepped up armament and military preparations, to the search of the American patronage, which actually means a subordination of the West European interests to the political and strategical aims and interests of the United States, and therefore the loss of the West European political independence.

The maintaining and development of good relations with the Soviet Union and with socialist Europe alone, will make it possible for West Europe to conduct a policy of independence and equality towards the United States, to play an independent role of its own, to contribute to the promotion of detente and international cooperation. With such a policy France under General de Gaulle won an enormous international prestige, and it was with such a policy that West Germany under Willy Brandt took a place of its own on the international political scene.

BNAU'S TANCHEV SPEAKS AT INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU071428 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA)--"The communist-agrarian unity in Bulgaria proved, in a categorical way, that in the struggle for power and in the construction of the new society, the communist party remains loyal to its loyal allies," stressed today the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev, in a report at the international scientific conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

He said that as a ruling party the Bulgarian agrarian union is widely represented in the bodies of state power. "In the National Assembly, the union has 100 of all the 400 deputies" he added.

Dwelling on the international activity of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Mr Tanchev said that the union is doing its best to rally the peasants' and related democratic parties and organizations, centre parties, left-radical and liberal parties in Europe and the world in a campaign for peaceful co-existence between the states with different social systems, a campaign asserting the policy of security and cooperation between the states with different social systems, a policy of cooperation between nations.

Mr Tanchev spoke about the loyalty of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union to the ideals of communist-agrarian unity and to the great Bulgaro-Soviet friendship--the power and hope of our people today, tomorrow and through the centuries.

Speaking about the history of the agrarian union, Mr Tanchev said that the Bulgarian agrarian union has always considered "its educational work among the Bulgarian peasants, its struggle against oppression and injustice, against exploitation, its struggle for popular power and social justice as a sacred duty of itself".

Mr Petur Tanchev said that the anniversary-marking conference is an expression of the great interest in the historical deed of the agrarian union, a fresh evidence that the ideas of democracy and humanism, characterizing the activity of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union are still living and recognized by everybody who cherishes peace and social progress.

BCP Greetings to Conference

AU071425 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA)--"In the years of socialist construction, shoulder in shoulder with the BCP, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BNAU) is taking part in the government of the country and in the socialist build-up", is underlined in a message of greetings sent by the CC of the BCP to BNAU. The message was read by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, at the international scientific conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of BNAU, which opened here today.

Stressed is the contribution of BNAU to the consolidation and development of the progressive agrarian movement and to the struggle of Bulgaria, the USSR and the other socialist countries for lasting peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

"Retaining its originality, BNAU has remained loyal to the principles of unity of action of the progressive forces of the people and works in close alliance with the BCP", is pointed out further in the message.

It also says that the April line of the party has raised BNAU's role in the Bulgarian society, has rendered it the opportunity to increase its contribution to the shaping and fulfillment of the state policy, to the solving of all the general problems in Bulgaria.

"Already for 36 years BNAU has been working as a political and ideological ally of the BCP, has been putting the strength and skill of the allied agrarians into the consolidation of the ideological, social and political unity of the Bulgarian people, for the socialist upsurge of Bulgaria", reads the message further.

A letter of greetings sent by the CC of the CPSU to BNAU was also read at the conference.

"The Bulgarian agrarian union is contributing considerably to the implementation of Bulgaria's peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In the wide circles of the international public BNAU is known as champion of active cooperation between the peasants' parties and the kindred democratic organizations from different countries in the struggle for international detente, disarmament and social progress", is stressed in the letter.

It also underlines the high assessment of the Soviet people of BNAU's contribution to the consolidation of fraternity and friendship of the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, for the development of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON DETENTE OPENS IN SOFIA 8 JULY

AU081425 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 July (BTA)--An international meeting on the problems of detente opened in Sofia today in the presence of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Petur Tanchev, BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council. The meeting is held within the framework of the celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; 86 delegations from 57 countries participate in it. Liberal, agrarian, centre, leftist and Christian democratic parties of Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and Africa are represented at the conference.

Prominent workers of the international agrarian movement and outstanding politicians are present, too. Among them are Mr Aleksandr Kharlamov, member of the Auditing Commission of the CC of the CPSU and editor-in-chief of the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper; Marshal of the Polish Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa; Greece's Minister of Agriculture Mr Athanasios Kanellopoulos; Norway's former Prime Minister Mr Gunnar (Heldung); U.S. Senator Irving Stalberg; British M.P. James Lemmon; Director of the German Peace Union in the FRG Mr Josef Weber; Secretary General of the Union of Palestinian Peasants Mr (Nuh abu Hiyah); Portugal's former president, Mr Costa Gomes; the chairman of the Finnish Parliament, Mr Johannes Virolainen; the first deputy-chairman of the Turkish Parliament Ismail Haki Tekinel; the representative of the Sandinista Front Mr Emilio Rizo from Nicaragua; the chairman of the European Committee for Security and Cooperation, Raimond Gohr from Belgium; the Frenchmen, Francois Luchers and Vice Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti; the former deputy secretary general of NATO, Nino Pasti from Italy, and other prominent political figures.

Present at the opening were Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister and member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; and the secretaries of the CC of the BCP Mr Milko Balev, Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Georgi Atanasov.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, delivered a long speech. He spoke of peaceful coexistence, peace and war, and of environment conservation.

Speech by Poland's Gucwa

LD082204 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 8 Jul 80

[By PAP correspondent Maciej Pedzich]

[Text] Representatives of 85 peasants' parties and organizations, centrist and progressive-liberal democratic parties from 57 countries assembled on July 8th in Sofia to discuss the continuation and deepening of detente in the world. The conference was organized on the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. The Polish delegation is headed by Chairman of the United Peasants' Party Central Committee Stanislaw Gucwa.

Addressing the conference, Stanislaw Gucwa emphasized that the meeting took place at a specific time, when both in the international situation and the process of detente, next to the positive phenomena constituing a continuation of the Helsinki spirit, there were occurring phenomena and difficulties hampering that process.

Political detente must be backed by a factor of military detente, discontinuation of the arms race and reduction of the military arsenals. Staving off a global war and the world's self-destruction is emerging as a supreme task on an international scale, as the foremost issue facing humanity. The upcoming Madrid meeting of state-parties to the CSCE will be a good occasion for analyzing these issues as well as an appropriate forum for undertaking positive political efforts in the international arena.

Reviewing Poland's peace initiatives, Stanislaw Gucwa stated that the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw, as proposed by Edward Gierek, would be of special significance to Europe. That proposal has already won wide acclaim and has been received as an expression of Poland's resolute striving to uphold the process of detente and strengthen European security.

Zhivkov Receives Greek Delegate

AU081815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Athanasios Kanellopoulos, leader of the New Democracy Party's delegation, member of the party's leadership and minister of agriculture. The delegation is attending the scientific conference: "80 Years of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union" and the international meeting-dialog on detente.

Zhivkov Receives Polish, Mexican Delegates

AU090845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] On 9 July Todor Zhivkov received Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of Poland's United Peasants' Party Central Committee, and marshal of the Polish Sejm, who is leading the delegation of the United Peasants' Party to the scientific conference devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BNAU) and the international meeting-dialogue on detente. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also received (?Augusto Gomez Villanueva), general secretary of Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. COMPANY SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU081915 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (BTA)--A general agreement on deepening commercial and economic cooperation between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the USA company of Philip Brothers was signed here today. The agreement provides for a major expansion of economic ties. New forms of joint trading and economic activity resting on mutual benefit will be adopted in the future. The basic spheres to be covered by the cooperation relations will be those of metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry and pharmaceutics.

For Bulgaria, the agreement was signed by Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade, and for Philip Brothers by Mr Ludvig (Jessleson), president of the board of directors of the firm. Today Mr Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, received Mr (Jessleson). The economic relations of cooperation between Bulgarian organizations and the USA company were on the agenda of their talk.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS U.S. EMBARGO 'DISHONORABLE,' INEFFECTIVE

AU071545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Lesson Taught by the Embargo"]

[Excerpts] The embargo proclaimed by President Carter on exports of grain, certain machinery and equipment and on other listed kinds of commodities to the Soviet Union and other socialist states not only represents a flagrant violation of the Helsinki Final Act, which had also been signed by the United States, and a dishonoring of the U.S. President's signature on this document--it is also in gross contradiction to the UN Charter and tramples underfoot the basic legal principle that treaties should be adhered to.

Hypocrisy does not cease to be hypocrisy even when it is cloaked in moralizing phrases. "We are determined to further strengthen the system of open world trade. We will oppose pressures in favor of protectionist actions which can merely lead to one's own defeat and worsen inflation," states the communique from the conference of representatives of several large capitalist countries recently held in Venice. The document quoted also bears the signature of the U.S. President. The words and the deeds are completely contradictory.

From the viewpoint of political and legal ethics, embargo is far worse than protectionist action; it is an act of political blackmail.

Let us recall that more than 30 years ago a similar embargo was levied by the United States and its allies on exports of a number of products to countries that had decided to take the socialist path. The economic blockade was meant to force those countries to obedience, to a contrite return to capitalism. At that time, too, the United States tore up and violated a number of concluded and legally valid agreements and treaties, and did not deliver investment complexes and machinery that had already been paid for; it never returned the financial means involved to the socialist states. But, it did not bring the young working people's states to their knees by it. On the contrary; it thus evoked CEMA's establishment and merely accelerated the process of shaping the socialist community.

The embargo completely failed in a situation in which the United States was the strongest imperialist state far and wide, and had absolute hegemony in the capitalist part of the world to boot, and at a time when the countries of socialism, then being born, had not yet healed the wounds caused by the world war. Embargo will fail all the more today when the political situation in the world is quite different and when the policy of big stick and gunboats has become an absolute anachronism. The embargo can truly "yield only one's own defeat," to quote the Venice communique.

Several statements made at the recent 34th CEMA session in Prague stressed that we reject the embargo in principle, even as a retribution measure, because the process of detente and development of international cooperation must continue.

The Final Act is valid. The CEMA member countries profess their allegiance to it and will adhere to it. The European countries that had confirmed it by the signatures of their representatives, and the non-European countries, although not signatories to the act, still act in its spirit. CEMA is and always will be the material base of peace and detente, not of retribution.

This line remains unchanged. The experience of the latest period shows that the forces of imperialism continue their efforts to disrupt economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and to harm them by violating and not fulfilling the concluded agreements and treaties.

They have caused harm, even though the harm done to them is far greater than that done to us. However, they will not succeed in disrupting the fulfillment of our plans and intentions. Nobody has ever succeeded in doing that.

But it is necessary to draw a lesson from this and the Prague CEMA session has drawn it. Cooperation among countries with different social systems may develop only on the basis of equal rights and justice and only among countries which are really and seriously interested in such cooperation and that honor the principle of adhering to agreements. We cannot rely too much on, or orient ourselves toward those countries, the governments of which approach the fulfillment of international treaties irresponsibly.

Likewise, this experience must be expressed in further elaborating on the common economic strategy of CEMA member states, consolidation of their mutural cooperation, as well as deeper coordination of their courses regarding other countries.

We welcome cooperation with everybody welcoming cooperation with us. We will do all in our power for the continuation of the dialogue, but first of all, we must rely on our own strength. This is how one could briefly formulate the conclusions of the Prague CEMA session.

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN ARRIVES FOR TALKS 7 JULY

Welcome at Airport

AU090900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "L. Zamyatin in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 7 July--Leonid Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee department head, arrived this Monday in Czechoslovakia at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was welcomed by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head, and other workers of the CPCZ Central Committee. Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The very same day Leonid Zamyatin was received for a comradely talk by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head. The talk took place in the presence of Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department deputy head.

Received by Pezlar

LD081432 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee, in Bratislava today. Zamyatin is in our country on an official visit.

KEMPNY EXCHANGES INFORMATION WITH ANGOLAN DELEGATION

LD081716 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny received here on Tuesday a delegation of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour. The two sides exchanged information on the two parties' activities in the sphere of economic and social policies.

HUNGARY'S HAVASI ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD081926 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Politburo member and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Ferenc Havasi arrived here on Tuesday for a working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

INDRA RECEIVES POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER

LD081548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee of the Polish People's Republic.

During a friendly discussion, they appreciated the successful development of all-round relations between the two fraternal states.

INDRA PRAISES, ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA

AU081458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 80 p 6

[Jan Rericha report on an interview given by CSSR Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra to correspondents of RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA and CTK "at the close of an official friendly visit by a CSSR Federal Assembly delegation to the Mongolian People's Republic"]

[Text] At the close of an official friendly visit by a delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Comrade Alosi Indra gave an interview to correspondents of RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA and CTK, in which he assesed the results of the 6-day visit.

"We arrived in a country with which--although thousands of kilometers away--we are affiliated by the common policy of our Marxist-Leninist parties, common goals and fraternal cooperation in their fulfillment, as well as by warm, friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and the Mongolian people," Alois Indra said. "We were able to convince ourselves of that at literally every step, and that also was confirmed by the negotiations and talks with the highest representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the MPR Great People's Hural. I would like to particularly stress the reception by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium."

From the interview it arose, among other things, that the conclusions of the talks held by party and government delegations, headed by Comrades Gustav Husak and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal in 1973 and1978, are being consistently implemented in both our countries, and that political, economic, cultural and other relations are of a high standard and being systematically broadened and deepened. The talks also demonstrated an absolute identity of views on all basic issues of the current international situation, especially regarding the assessment of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to ensure peace and security throughout the world and their patient and purposeful efforts to continue the process of detente.

The adventurous policy of the most reactionary circles of the United States, NATO and of the present Chinese leadership also was unequivocally condemned during the talks.

Answering questions about the prospects of the further development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations and how the parliaments will participate in it, A. Indra emphasized: "We were pleased with the way the Mongolian representatives and all working people highly value our assistance in the construction of the material-technical base of socialism and the benefits stemming from the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation.

"We want to continue to actively develop it in all spheres. We were convinced of the concrete results of this cooperation during our visit to a cement mill in Darhan built with our assistance. There we also met with our working people, who are honorably fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

"Understandably, parliamentry relations, too, have their share in the comprehensive development of relations. We want and therefore will continue exchanging experience from parliamentary work and coordinate our common course at the international forum, particularly within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union. That is important, above all, when it comes to asserting the conclusions of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact's member states."

In the final part of the interview A. Indra emphasized the hospitality and cordiality extended to the delegation everywhere and which was an expression of the feelings of profound friendship and cooperation. He expressed the conviction that the visit by the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation will contribute to the further comprehensive development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations.

COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMIC, TRADE COOPERATION WITH GDR ISSUED

AU081225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 80 p 6

["Cooperation Deepened Further: Communique on 23rd Session of Mixed GDR-CSSR Economic Committee"]

[Text] The 23rd session of the joint GDR-CSSR Economic Committee took place in Prague from 1 to 3 July 1980. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier of the CSSR Government.

During his stay Gerhard Weiss was received for friendly talks by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR Government.

Central to the deliberations at the 23rd session of the joint economic committee were problems relating to the further implementation of the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, of June 1979 in Dresden.

The two sides concurred in paying tribute to the fact that the basic line for fashioning the economic relations mapped out by the general secretaries of both parties has resulted in a substantial deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and in an activation of the activities of the organs of the joint economic committee, the ministries, combines and enterprises.

The joint economic committee valued the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1981-85 period.

It was possible to note that with the agreement on mutual commodity deliveries for the 1981-85 period with an overall value of some R10 billion (expressed in 1980 CEMA prices) the current high volume of the commodity exchange is being boosted by another 20 percent, particularly through a further deepening of specialization.

Conclusions were drawn for the work of the organs of the joint economic committee and stipulations were made concerning the next few steps to concluding concrete agreements, accords and contracts for the deepening of economic relations between both states.

The two sides deliberated on the state of the preparations for the long-term trade agreement for the coming 5-year plan and agreed on securing the conclusion of the long-term trade agreement at an early date.

The two delegations deliberated on topical problems of the mutual commodity exchange. They noted that mutual deliveries have been continuing to develop steadily in 1980 and that in doing so favorable prerequisites are being created for favorably fulfilling and partly overfulfilling the long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period.

A particular key point in the deliberations was the joint appearance on third country markets and the improvement of the availability of spare parts, in keeping with time and product variety requirements, particularly in the fields of agricultural technical equipment and vehicle construction.

Both sides concurred in noting that the obligations in the joint implementation of national economically important investment projects in the power and metallurgical industries are being fulfilled according to contract and in good quality.

When verifying the implementation of the existing agreements on long-term cooperation in research and production at selected machine systems it was possible to note a remarkable enhancement of the effectiveness in the manufacture of equipment for the textile, garment and footwear industries.

A detailed exchange of views took place about the continuation of the proven cooperation in the manufacture of plastic materials and manmade fibers in the GDR and CSSR. Comprehensive information about preparing a ministers agreement on long-term cooperation in the field of microelectronics was up for consideration by the joint economic committee. With this agreement the prerequisites are being created for a further enhancement of the effectiveness and automation of the metal processing industries of both countries.

The joint economic committee discussed questions related to cooperation in the field of science and technology. Central to the discussion were the points of main emphasis of the program for research cooperation for the period until 1985, signed in April 1980. In this context the contractual scientific cooperation among both countries that has now existed for 30 years was appreciated.

This cooperation has substantially helped to enhance the capacity of both national economies and has effectively helped the deepening of specialization and cooperation of the production of both countries.

In doing so key points were the joint development of new technologies, the reconstruction and rationalization of existing capacities as well as a more effective utilization of raw materials, power and materials.

In the course of the deliberations of the joint economic committee the chairmen and members of both sections visited enterprises and research institutions in the CSSR. [paragraph continues]

They informed themselves about the extensive and multifaceted activities and opportunities for expanding direct relations between combines and research institutions of the two countries and about their development in the coming 5-year plan period. The deliberations of the 23rd session of the joint economic committee took place in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and full agreement.

SOCIALIST GENERATION GAP DESCRIBED AS WESTERN INVENTION

AU081700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Eugen Hanisko article in the column "On a Theoretical Topic": "The Continuity of Revolutionary Traditions; V.I. Lenin on the Mutual Link-Up of Generations"; passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] OUR CLASS ENEMIES ARE STRIVING TO COUNT ON THE OBJECTIVE FACT OF THE LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF GENERATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THAT THEY STRIVE TO DISRUPT THE CONTINUITY AMONG GENERATIONS AND THE CONTINUITY OF REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS. One of the theories which is meant to serve the anticommunist centers and to alienate the generations is the artificial "theory of the conflict" of generations. Indisputably, this does not exist in our socialist countries in the way the bourgeois ideologists and their helpers are striving to constantly foist it on us. As we have convinced ourselves time and again, the young generation unreservedly marches behind the communist party and adopts its revolutionary traditions and experience.

Exchange of Generations

However, it is an indisputable fact that an objective process of the exchange of generations takes place in our society, too, and not only does it take place--to a certain extent it already has taken place, as the process of the exchange of age groups of the workers class and other classes and social groups of the socialist society. This process concerns every society. It is a worldwide problem.

That natural process has resulted in the fact that at present the structure of communist party members in our country shows that 47 percent of them had entered the party's ranks in the last 10 years, meaning after the crisis-ridden period of the years 1968-69. THERE IS PRACTICALLY AN INCESSANT EXCHANGE OF GENERATIONS WHICH APPLIES TO THE WORKERS CLASS AND OTHER CLASSES AND SOCIAL GROUPS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, BUT THE EXCHANGE ALSO TAKES PLACE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY ITSELF. However, all this is tied up with a complicated process, with the need constantly to shape the true class-revolutionary feeling in the young generation on a new level and to critically analyze the level of communist awareness among young party members, so that this influx of new young blood would not lead to a dispersion and disintegration of the revolutionary awareness of the vanguard of the workers class but to its growth, as corresponds to the exacting tasks that are being solved by the society. I do not mention this by chance. Our class enemy is striving in every manner to disrupt that process in particular.

As professor G.D. Karpov points out, A DEEPER ANALYSIS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF OUR ADVERSARIES VERY STRIKINGLY SHOWS THEIR EFFORT TO DISRUPT THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITY OF GENERATIONS IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, PARTICULARLY WITH THE AID OF LIES, SLANDER AND VARIOUS IDEOLOGICAL FALSIFICATIONS. Above all we see attempts at depriving the history of the emergence and building of socialism in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of its heroism, and at denying the significance and function of the communist party and the Soviet Union's historical experience. [paragraph continues]

They are making every effort to distort the difficulties and shortcomings on the path of building the new society into shortcomings stemming from the very substance of socialism.

Ideological Strategy

In the differentiated approach of bourgeois propaganda that is aimed against the socialist countries, the stripping of the peoples' revolutionary history of heroism is a substantial component of ideological strategy aimed at youth. It counts on the logical tendency of the exchange of generations, on the young generation having no experience of its own in class revolutionary battles. Let us recall how--in the period of crisis in our country, especially in the years 1968-69--they incited and organized, through rightwing and anti-socialist forces, diverse campaigns against the communist party's leading role, intended to deny its significance particularly at the time of the fight against fascism in February 1948 and at the time of building the foundations of socialism. They not only unleashed a slander campaign against such prominent party functionaries as K. Gottwald, A. Zapotocky and others--they did not even halt before the memory of national hero Julius Fucik, of Jan Sverma and of participants in the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people. On the other hand they presented such political figures of bourgeois Czechoslovakia as T.G. Masaryk, E. Benes and M.R. Stefanik in most acceptable colors, accusing communists of striving to eradicate these "legendary figures" from history. Those attempts did not end after the crisis-ridden period had been overcome. At present the anticommunist propaganda, directed against us from the West, continues with such intentions, in an effort to strip the preceding generations of their revolutionary feats of heroism. That was particularly strikingly manifested at the time of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. They are sparing neither effort nor means to prove to the young generation by falsifying the course of the Great Fatherland War and of the fight of Soviet and our people against fascism, that these heroic events are merely artful confusions, and the fabricated propaganda of communist historians.

At the same time bourgeois propaganda is striving to create, for the young generation in socialist countries, the illusion of a free competition of political forces in countries with a system of two or more political parties, such as the United States, Great Britain and so forth--as though the broad strata of working people in these "free" countries in particular were the decisive political subject. Our ideological and political adversaries would like the young generation in the socialist countries--if it cannot be shaped into a political opposition to their fathers--at least to become apolitical, to kill time without a care in the world, and seek only enjoyment and entertainment. The ideological pressure is increasing. They are looking for weak places and gaps in our ideo-political influence, for ways to introduce "bourgeois spirit" and petty bourgeois practices into our socialist society, at least through fashions, deadening music, alcoholism and propaganda about the western way of life. Through all these and similar tools they are even striving in their own countries to blunt the possible process of the enhancement of revolutionary awareness in the young generation. These and many other facts show that WE ARE DUTY-BOUND TO CONSTANTLY HELP THE YOUNG GENERATION TO ADOPT THE REAL REVOLUTIONARY CLASS EXPERIENCE AS ITS OWN. We have the opportunity to do it.

Today it is no longer possible to merely show the heroic example of the fight of communists in times past; it is necessary to show wherein lies the heroism of the present-day revolutionary. In our times the hero of the present is being born everywhere--the hero of a type who acts heroically not under the critical conditions of a historically enforced self-sacrifice, but because he naturally and intrinsically combines idea and act, and conviction and deeds. The world revolutionary process that was begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution has not ended. [paragraph continues]

The dynamics of its development depend on how the present generations respond to the new conditions of the revolutionary fight and how they will succeed in specifically and practically recrating revolutionary ideas.

Under our socialist conditions the young people are growing up on healthy foundations. The political polarization which our adversaries would like to have--that is, the division into "they" (old men) and "we" (that is, the youth) in reality does not exist. THE LINE DIVIDING THE GENERATIONS IS MOBILE; BOTH THE MUTUAL INTERLINKING OF GENERATIONS AND REVOLUTIONARY CONTINUITY, AND THE UNITY OF AIMS AND INTERESTS FOLLOWING FROM IT, ARE ALSO M KING THE DIVIDING LINE QUITE UNSUBSTANTIAL. However, it is not an automatic process; it is the result of the comprehensive efforts of the society, of the socialist youth union and of all bodies and organizations participating in the socialist upbringing of youth, efforts coupled with the decisive inspiration and purposeful activity and responsibility of communists. The communists must constantly realize this, because from it there follow very specific duties, which nobody else may fulfill for us. Otherwise, we will be voluntarily opening the gates to our adversary.

RUDE PRAVDO STRESSES NEED FOR COMMUNIST UNITY OF ACTION

AU011630 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 80 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka Article: "In the Main Direction: on the Fourth Anniversary of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties;" passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT INCREASINGLY BECOMING A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE WORLD CORRELATION OF FORCES. EVEN THE BOURGEOIS PRESS FREQUENTLY WRITES--OF COURSE IN A WARNING AND FEARFUL TONE--THAT IN THE BATTLE FOR CONSOLIDATING INTERNATIONAL DETENTE AND FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS THE COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE ENHANCING THEIR AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE AMONG THE MASSES IN ALL COUNTRIES. THE BOURGEOISIE IS BECOMING AFRAID OF THE FACT THAT AN INCREASING NUMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTIES--AMONG THEM THE FRENCH, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, FINNISH, GREEK AND CYPRIOT PARTIES--HAVE BECOME SUCH A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FORCE IN THEIR COUNTRIES THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO UNDERTAKE ANY SIGNIFICANT ACTION WITHOUT RESPECTING THEIR OPINIONS. THAT IS WHY IT IS LOGICAL FOR DOMESTIC, AS WELL AS FOR INTERNATIONAL REACTION, WITH THE U.S. RULING CIRCLES AT ITS HEAD, TO STRIVE FOR A REVERSAL OF THIS DEVELOPMENT TREND, WHICH IS SO DANGEROUS TO THEM.

The world reaction is dreaming up refined anticommunist tricks and heckling campaigns which could weaken the revolutionary impact of the movement, and particularly its unity. One such campaign is the endeavor to counterpose revolution and internationalism.

Even inside the movement one can sometimes encounter similar opinions, according to which internationalism and cooperation between communist parties, particularly the West European communist parties and the parties of the socialist countries, deprives the former ones of "sovereignty" and "independence," of the possibility to "creatively look for original paths of revolution" and so forth. Certain officials in certain parties are advocating such fabrications as the one alleging that within the movement, the tendencies of the CPSU and certain other parties to create a "single center" continue to prevail--in other words, that the conclusions of the Berlin conference held toward the end of June 1976 are not being implemented and that the movement is gradually losing its features and its revolutionary potential.

But such and similar claims are miles away from the reality.

The Upsurge of Cooperation

In recent years the European communist movement has been showing more and more convincingly how responsibly and highly it is bearing the banner of peace, progress, socialism and internationalism--in fact, the banner of that which the Berlin conference had formulated.

All this testifies that the international ties and the action unity of European communist parties are consolidating; that the loyalty to the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to the basic principles of communist strategy and tactics is becoming firmer.

The Strategy and Tactics of Enemies

But it is exactly this that the adversaries of the communist movement are striving to disrupt, or at least to weaken. The imperialist strategists are striving to make use of the fact that the communist parties do not all have identical conditions for their activities; that the individual countries differ both in the economic and social structure of their society, and in the numbers and ideological maturity of the workers class, in its state of political organization, the number of ideological streams and the extent of their influence on the masses, as well as in a number of other features. At the same time they are striving in every way to conceal that in all capitalist countries there exist the same production relations, forms of exploitation and of the polarization of class forces, and that all communists in the world have identical final goals, as well as their historical tasks and duties of the moment. The defensive reaction of the world bourgeoisie is becoming more and more refined. Unlike in the past, when its strategists strove to enforce the isolation of communist parties from the masses, today they are striving to inoculate the communist movement with a social-democratic reformist and anti-Soviet ideology, with an immunity against Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. That is why they are casting doubt on the existence of general laws governing historical development, the socialist revolution and the communist movement. This concept includes various fabrications about a "third road," a "European leftism," and the various "models" of communist policy which all have a single main aim: To place nationalism ahead of internationalism, and reformism ahead of revolutionism; and on this basis to split the unity and cooperation of communist parties in the capitalist and socialist countries.

The communist parties are defying the ideological subversions of anticommunism and the activities of opportunism and revisionism. They condemn the attempts to disrupt the Marxist-Leninist foundations of the communist movement. The communist press criticizes the endeavor of some of these people who, in the name of a "historical compromise" and of "new internationalism"--characterized by a nonclass approach to realities--want to boycott any and all initiatives of the communist parties that are undertaken in the interests of common resistance both against the imperialist policy of aggravating the international situation, and against the export of the counterrevolution (Kampuchea, Afghanistan); and on the other hand to adopt "neutral" and even positive stances with regard to the anti-peace activities of American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists.

What Weakens and What Strengthens

It is no secret that certain forces in some parties refused to participate in the April meeting of European communist and workers parties in Paris, which discussed matters of peace and disarmament.

The reason for their refusal, they stated, was that this allegedly contradicted their concept of building the so-called European left wing. The communist parties justly criticized this attitude. Some communist newspapers, such as L'HUMANITE, recalled in this connection the political positions of the defenders of this European left wing; and above all the fact that they are in favor of making the workers class "tighten its belt" and of developing multinational monopolies; that they demand the supra-national arrangement of Europe, and are thus against the independence and national autonomy of Western states; that they are in favor of so-called European nuclear missiles, and of advocating a "common European defense" and a simultaneous strengthening of NATO; that they are in favor of peaceful coexistence, meaning a veto to nations to choose their social system and a prohibition of revolutionary solidarity with nations fighting against imperialism and reaction.

The development of the international situation confronts communists with quite a number of new questions, on the solution of which the development of the world revolutionary process depends. One of the key questions being solved within the framework of the communist movement is the question of international conditions of the battle for socialism. Today it is impossible to doubt that the speed and forms of revolutionary change in individual countries will very considerably depend on the way in which international relations develop, AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS CLEAR (REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SOME OPPORTUNIST ACKNOWLEDGES THIS OR NOT) THAT THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS OF THE CLASS BATTLE IS PRIMARILY A MATTER OF THE CORRELATION OF FORCES IN THE WORLD ARENA--A MATTER OF A FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF THE POSITIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ENTIRE WORLD SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, OF THE VICTORY OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY AND OF THE SUCCESSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. From this it follows that he who seriously wants to create the best possible conditions for the battle for socialism must support this policy and reject anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, no matter how they are manifested.

Such is the attitude of the absolute majority of the European and of the world communist movement. One could quote many other facts testifying to the fact that the European communist movement is developing its revolutionary national and international activities. After all, this is also proved by the plans for carrying out both further actions within the national framework, and also within various international meetings. From among the latter ones we must mention, for instance, the West European parties' decision to meet at the beginning of this October in Brussels so as to collectively discuss questions of the capitalist crisis and of the workers' revolutionary struggles, and naturally also to formulate the communists' course. There are many other plans for organizing international theoretical conferences, for the purpose of discussing many broad questions of communist strategy and tactics in the coming period.

The European communist movement is constantly growing and it is preparing itself for further class battles for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. This feature of the movement is becoming increasingly typical; it provides the guarantee of new, and yet greater, victories.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PRICES REDUCED--On 7 July, outlets of the Mototechna enterprise will begin selling the 1979 models of the Soviet-made Moskvich and East German-made Wartburg passenger automobiles at reduced price. The price of the 1980 Moskvich models will also be "adjusted." [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Jul 80 p 4 AU]

SLOVAK WORK DISABILITY FIGURES--The work disability percentage in the Slovak Socialist Republic amounted to 3.715 in 1979, which means that an average of 77,280 employees were absent daily from their workplaces owing to illness or accident. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

REISZ VIEWS SCHMIDT VISIT TO USSR, DISARMAMENT

DW081236 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1712 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Albert Reisz weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] It is certainly not exaggerating to say that extremely important events occurred last week which may be of great significance for further developing the process of detente. I deliberately say "may be" because the perspectives which now appear to be possible must naturally be utilized. At any rate, as was stressed by Erich Honecker in his interview with English publisher Robert Maxwell which was published on Saturday, a somewhat more favorable international situation exists at present. This could be felt during the past few weeks, but has been most obvious since last week. World politics got going again. It is not the embargo, not the boycott, not sanctions that are on the agenda, but the endeavor for understanding, contacts and the dialogue which leads in that direction.

I believe that this is also the framework in which the talks by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ought to be seen. He visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of Leonid Brezhnev. The party and state leadership of the Soviet Union, that is the Politburo, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers, have approved the results of the neogitations with Schmidt, and perhaps dear listeners, it would be quite interesting to examine once again and somewhat more thoroughly some of the main aspects. To be sure, during and after the Moscow negotiations many people asked: What about medium-range missiles? This is quite normal for much has been said about the Brussels missile decision by NATO being bound to have fatal consequences.

The Moscow statement which was published at the weekend proposes that the question of medium-range missiles be discussed simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of American forward based nuclear weapons.

Perhaps, dear listeners, you remember the discussions prior to the Brussels missile decision. It was and obviously still is the central issue at stake. In discussing the set of questions related to the nuclear missiles one simply cannot act as if the large number of American bases close to the borders of the Soviet Union and also the units of the American fleet in the Mediterranean--all of which are equipped with such weapons and can hit Soviet territory from these points--do not exist. This, after all, was the reason why the Soviet Union built and deployed its SS-20, its medium-range missiles. What matters is the not totally new question that security must be guaranteed to an equal degree for all sides, meaning the oft-cited military balance. This can and ought to be discussed, but it was pointed out by the Soviet side that eventual agreement would take effect only after the entry into force of SALT II, that is to say that SALT II must be ratified first.

It cannot be denied that this is a legitimate demand, because SALT II was signed as early as 1 year ago. As is known, this was done in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter. The U.S. Senate, however, was not able to submit to ratifying the treaty. But it also must be said here that the U.S. Government really did not lean over backward in a struggle for the ratification of a treaty, which after all, bears the signature of its chief. Then the President himself put the treaty on ice. And if Carter now says that this was done with a view to avoiding a "no" by the Senate, which would undo the treaty, it may be remarked that first, it is not yet proven that the Senate would have said no had the government pulled its full weight for SALT in a similar way as it does in other matters and, as we know, the U.S. Government is actually in a position to railroad something through if it wants to do so.

This would have been a possibility to railroad through something really good at long last, and second, such a treaty, if put on ice, also risks dying from the cold.

Thus the corresponding reference is fully justified, even more so since NATO foreign ministers, as we recall, were talking at the end of last month about SALT III in Ankara. But how does one want to arrive at SALT III without SALT II? This is a question, however, which NATO foreign ministers must address to Washington. Maybe there are some who do so. Therefore, once again: A discussion can be held without ratification of SALT II, but agreements can be implemented only after SALT II has been ratified. It seems to me that the Soviet Union is compromising on this.

In his interview Erich Honecker talks about proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during the visit of Helmut Schmidt so as to overcome the impasse created by the Brussels missile decision. What has become manifest again is the continuity of the Soviet foreign policy which leaves no stone unturned to clear the way for detente. Since the beginning of the year, at the latest, millions of people in the world began to ask themselves as to whether there were any chances at all for detente under the existing conditions. There are always chances for it, most of all because the socialist countries never deviated from their course toward detente.

During and surrounding the Moscow visit by the FRG chancellor there was much talk of economic issues, and this is also the case now. There are many aspects with regard to economic exchanges between the USSR and the FRG. This is also corroborated through the agreement on cooperation in the economic and industrial fields which was signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt in Bonn in May 1978. There is talk in the FRG--and it seems with satisfaction, which is understandable--that business, as one puts it over there, is increasing. This comprises consumer goods, chemical products, hardware, machinery and--as a paper wrote--giant transactions for natural gas from the Soviet Union. Permit me just one remark in this respect: There are actually some people who frequently talk about a threat from the Soviet Union to the FRG and the West as a whole. My question now is: If there were such a threat, would businessmen then bind themselves with natural gas supplies to that side which allegedly threatens their country? And if they did so would their government actually look idly by? But this is what the story of the threat from the East looks like. The story exists, but not the threat. There is a somewhat more favorable international situation, Erich Honecker said. The FRG's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: It is now up to President Carter and his security adviser Brzezinski whether this thread is picked up or remains unused. The paper hit the nail on the head. So long.

HONECKER SENDS FISCHER AS SPECIAL ENVOY TO OHIRA FUNERAL

AU090832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, on Monday left for Tokyo to participate in the official funeral ceremony for the deceased Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, as special envoy of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER RECEIVES TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR, INVITATION

AU090825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on Monday received Ammar Souidi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, for the presentation of his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed greetings from Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, and an invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings in an equally cordial way and thanked the ambassador for the invitation.

In the ensuing talk it was stated with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the two states and peoples are developing successfully and on many levels to mutual advantage.

REPORTAGE ON PLENARY MEETING OF PEOPLE'S CHAMBER 3 JULY

Opening; Speeches by Leaders

LD031248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0815 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--The GDR People's Chamber assembled for its 11th meeting today in its building on Berlin's Marx-Engels square. People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann opened the plenary session with a tribute to the late deputy of many years Ursula Czeczot of the CDU group, and Siegfried Boehm, SED Central Committee member and finance minister.

There are 15 items on the agenda.

At the proposal of the SED Central Committee, the democratic block of parties and mass organizations as well as all groups in the People's Chamber, the plenary meeting began by unanimously electing deputy Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the CDU, as deputy president of the People's Chamber.

After this Alois Pisnik, SED Central Committee member, was unanimously elected member of the State Council. This was likewise proposed by the SED Central Committee, the democratic bloc and all party groups.

At the request of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Werner Schmieder was unanimously elected member of the Council of Ministers. Werner Schmieder was entrusted 29 May with carrying out the function of finance minister.

The agenda of the 11th People's Chamber meeting includes draft bills on international and domestic issues. The deputies are discussing among other things the draft bills on the friendship and cooperation treaties between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the People's Republic of Cuba. In addition, draft bills on consular treaties between the GDR and Vietnam, Kampuchea and France are being debated.

Also planned is discussion of the bill to protect the GDR's cultural heritage and a decision on confirming the 1979 budget account. The People's Chamber will also receive a report on the meeting between the chairman of the Warsaw Pact states' parliaments in Minsk 16-17 June, 1980.

The parliaments of the socialist states are aware of their great responsibility in securing peace and cooperation between peoples. This was stressed by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann in his report on the meeting of presidents and chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states in Minsk.

"In our relations with numerous parliaments all over the world, we were able to note with satisfaction," stressed the People's Chamber president, "that the will for dialogue and cooperation is alive everywhere, despite differing views on some issues."

The dialogue between East and West, north and south, is more urgent today than ever. "Forces in the United States which are fanning tensions want to put a stop to dialogue in order to allow mistrust and bitterness to enter relations. We, however, want to reduce the mistrust stirred up by reactionary forces, find understanding for our constructive policy of peace and promote an exchange of views."

The appeal adopted at the Minsk meeting was in accordance with this idea. It called on all parliaments and parliamentarians to make an effective contribution toward normalizing the international situation, consolidating peace and continuing detente, arms limitation and disarmament. The speaker drew attention to the urgent appeal it contained that in the eighties, mankind should not waste its creative potential for the production of death-bringing weapons but work wholly and completely for the fulfillment of mankind's urgent needs. The speaker once again underlined the responsibility of all the world's parliaments for improving the political climate and for lasting peace.

The report on the Minsk meeting was approved on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee by Deputy Herbert Fechner. The committee recommended parliament to devote due attention to the Minsk appeal to the parliaments of the countries of Europe and the world in its overall foreign policy work.

The GDR is persistently working toward the steady continued development of cooperation with socialist fraternal countries and the consolidation of relations of solidarity with friendly, nationally-liberated states. This was said by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer while moving the treaties on friendship and cooperation concluded between November 1979 and May 1980 with socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Cuba. These treaties were signed during official meetings of a party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, with corresponding delegations of these countries.

On behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the People's Chamber Constitution and Law Committee, Deputy Heinz Neukrantz, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, recommended that the bills on the friendship and cooperation treaties be passed. The content of these friendly treaties reflect "the basic characteristic of our time, the steadily increasing influence of socialism on the development of international relations and the growing strength of the nationally liberated states which have become an important factor in world politics."

The deputies approved the four bills.

On behalf of the GDR Council of Ministers, deputy Dr Werner Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, asked the deputies to approve the draft bills on the GDR's consular treaties with Vietnam, Kampuchea and France.

The treaties with Vietnam and Kampuchea, which will contribute to the consolidation of friendly relations and to the all-round development and deepening of fraternal cooperation are, Krolikowski stressed in moving the treaties, a further step toward improving the system of consular treaties concluded with the socialist states.

He described the consular treaty with France, which was also submitted for approval, as an expression of the manysided development of advantageous bilateral relations between the GDR and France which have been in progress in recent years. It helped the improved and trouble-free implementation of agreements reached in other accords in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

The deputies approved the draft bills.

Deputy Hans-Joachim Heusinger, minister of justice, moved the treaty on judicial assistance in civil cases between the GDR and Great Britain. He said: "Through the signing of this treaty on February 28 in Berlin, the two sides again expressed their desire to regulate their bilateral relations in important fields by treaty and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems." He said the provisions of the treaty meant "a simplification of the concrete cooperation of the courts in rendering judicial assistance."

The Foreign Affairs Committee and the Committee for the Constitution and Judicial Affairs recommended the approval of the bill, which the deputies then passed unanimously.

The law on protecting the GDR's cultural heritage--the cultural heritage protection law--was moved by Minister for Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. He described the basic aim of the law as being to develop, use and the same time to protect the GDR's rich cultural heritage which is growing unceasingly. It includes internationally and nationally important products of the historical development of science and technology, cultural and art history as well as important evidence of developments in nature.

With more than 600 museums, the GDR is one of the countries with the most museums in the world, continued Minister Hoffmann. They hold cultural treasures of incalculable value. The collection, research, care and presentation of the GDR's museum stocks is esteemed worldwide. The churches and religious communities have very valuable cultural possessions. Cultural treasures of high value are also found, however, in the possession of the citizens. Thanks to the intensive processing of the cultural heritage and the successful history and development at home, the GDR museums increase their exhibits each year by 200,000.

The protection, care and preservation of the GDR's cultural heritage is the concern of the whole society, noted Minister Hoffmann. The bill demonstrates this in its overall form as well as expressly in its basic stipulations. "While strictly upholding the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all those possessing cultural assets, the socialist state assures the inviolability of all the GDR's cultural assets, their care, preservation and development for the benefit of socialist national culture and as part of humanist world culture. The bill applies in this respect to protection-deserving cultural assets in their universality--that means in all their qualities and categories, under all forms of ownership and possession and on the basis of every claim recognized by international law to count them among the cultural riches of our republic." With this comprehensive ruling, the GDR will not only be following demands characteristic of socialist society but also international commitments from international agreements on protecting cultural assets to which the GDR is party.

Appropriate punishment is provided for in the bill for unlawful attacks on protected cultural assets. "In this way we are mainly undermining attempts to spread organized crime from imperialist states to the GDR's cultural assets also." The minister said in conclusion: "The GDR is a secure home for nationally and internationally important cultural objects. It takes very seriously its own interest in cultivating a tradition-rich socialist national culture, in preserving and enriching humanist world culture--in other words, its task of comprehensively caring for, preserving and protecting its cultural riches."

The People's Chamber deputies unanimously approved this bill which comes into force with its promulgation.

The 1979 budget account belongs to the successful results listed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee.

This was stressed by GDR Finance Minister Dr Werner Schmeider when moving the proposal for approval of the 1979 budget account. The scheduled income of M137.4 billion had been realized to 102.4 percent. "An expenditure of 102.1 percent could be realized on this solid basis." The GDR Council of Ministers considers it as decisive that the stable development of the 1979 budget was based on the growth of the produced national income, and on the increase in the industrial production of goods by the economy by 5.8 percent, of which 90 percent is due to an increase in labor productivity.

The People's Chamber approved the 1979 budget account unanimously. The account shows total income amounting to M140.63 billion and total expenditure amounting to M140.22 billion.

Publicly owned enterprises, combines and the associations of publicly owned enterprises (VVB) shared in the income through payments of production and trading fund levies, through net profits and production-related levies amounting to M84.67 billion. Income levies paid by agriculture amounted to M1.39 billion.

On the basis of the increase in economic performance and the increase in efficiency a total of M49.2 billion of the state's social funds were used to safeguard and further improve the citizens' working and living conditions. This is M2.7 billion more than in 1978. A total of M27.37 billion were spent on social insurance alone. Expenditure on education amounted to M9.67 billion, for national defense M8.68 billion. To support the safeguarding of stable prices for basic goods and utilities for the population M15.72 billion was spent, and for housing M6.70 billion was spent.

Speech by Fischer

AU081805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 80 p 3

["Debate on Problems of Our Republic's Domestic and Foreign Policy: Horst Sindermann: Warsaw Documents a Constructive Peace Concept; Oskar Fischer: Friendship Treaties Promote Detente; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann: To Comprehensively Protect the Cultural Heritage; Dr Werner Schmieder: State Budget Proves the Strength of the GDR"]

[Excerpt] Oskar Fischer assessed the treaties between party-state delegations of the GDR under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and corresponding delegations of socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Cuba as another evidence of the fact that "the GDR stubbornly works to constantly deepen cooperation with the socialist fraternal states and consolidate relations of solidarity affinity with friendly, nationally liberated countries."

Peace Is a Primary Human Right.

Oskar Fischer went on to underscore: "The friendship treaties effectively help to strengthen the socialist community of states in the same way that they promote the support of national liberation movements. The treaties are evidence--and precisely of this very essential aspect--of a policy to develop peaceful cooperation among states and peoples, at improving international relations. The continuity and dynamics of the socialist, anti-imperialist peace policy have proved to be particularly important. In view of the aggravated international situation it cannot be brushed aside. At the onset of the eighties there is and should be nothing more important to people than securing for all time mankind's primary right on earth. The right to a life in peace."

Oskar Fischer pointed to the coresponsibility of the signatory states, explicitly reaffirmed in the treaties under debate, to consolidate peace and international security and stated: "It is politically significant and at the same time deeply symbolic that contractual commitments have been made in this respect by countries situated in different regions of the world. They are determined to resolutely oppose those reactionary forces hostile to detente that are encouraging the arms race, steering toward confrontation, pursuing a policy of hegemony and thus trying to disrupt the existing balance of forces. The treaties under debate today prove yet again that socialism selflessly does all it can not only to preserve but also to multiply the fruits of the process of detente. The power of the nationally liberated states and of all other peaceloving and realistic forces operates in the same direction. This is why treaties such as the ones under debate are only natural.

"The experiences of past years have shown that detente and peaceful coexistence on the one hand and continuation of the arms race on the other exclude each other in the long run. A turn in favor of military detente in the eighties is possible if the existing approximate strategic equilibrium is taken as a starting point and if the principle of equal security for all sides is taken as a starting point and if the principle of equal security for all sides is taken as a point of departure for negotiations."

The implementation of the proposals to halt the arms race and for disarmament contained in the Warsaw declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states would doubtlessly first "noticeably reduce the danger of war and finally remove it if joint efforts are continued," the speaker stressed. "The seriousness of the present international situation requires the conscious commitment and collaboration of all those shouldering governmental responsibilities. Increased tensions require more intense endeavors to continuously carry on the course of detente and maximally requires a political readiness to seek a dialogue on controversial issues and abstain from whatever could exacerbate the situation even more. A summit meeting among the leading representatives of states of all regions on earth would therefore constitute an action of world political scope. It would improve the international situation and drive away the danger of conflicts or war; it would be after all as much in the interest of countries as it would be in that of the individual."

Since the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act the GDR has signed more than 150 treaties and agreements with the capitalist signatory states, Oskar Fischer stated and underscored: "Without exception they are aimed at promoting the GDR's peaceful cooperation with those countries. It is the peoples who benefit, who only profit from peaceful exchange, but not from confrontation or even war.

"The relations between the two German states have been logically arranged within this framework. Their geopolitical situation alone demands that these relations be given the greatest attention and be based on realism as well as on the international norms for international cooperation."

A Realistic Path to Disarmament

"He who attempts otherwise as was recently done by the participants of the NATO foreign ministers conference in Ankara, threatens not only the peaceful coexistence of peoples but plays an irresponsible game."

Undoubtedly an all-European conference on problems of military detente and disarmament would be a practicable, realistic way toward reducing military confrontation, Oskar Fischer stressed.

In the present international situation considerable significance is attached to the Madrid meeting. "Its task can and must be nothing but making a tangible contribution to detente," Oskar Fischer pointed out. "It also includes concluding agreements on further implementation of the Helsinki Final Act that was signed five years ago, almost to the day, at top level." The GDR is ready for this and has proved it since Helsinki. The treaty system with the nonsocialist European states undoubtedly strengthens the material foundations of the detente process in Europe.

In the further course of his statement Oskar Fischer underscored the great significance attached by the GDR to the most recently signed treaties on collaboration with all those states and forces that "like ourselves feel obliged to respect the ideals of peace, freedom, independence and social progress." The trip of the GDR party-state delegation to socialist Ethiopia and to the PDRY as well as the conclusion of treaties of friendship and cooperation were thus far the climax in the GDR's relations with them," Oskar Fischer pointed out.

In the meantime the liberation struggle in Africa's south has achieved new successes, the minister emphasized and welcomed the overwhelming election victory of ZANU in Zimbabwe as a clear expression of the peoples' aspirations to justice, independence and national autonomy. "We welcome the struggle of the Government of Zimbabwe under its Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for the country's national interests and wish success from the bottom of our hearts." Loyal to its anti-imperialist foreign policy the GDR will in the future stand at the side of the Zimbabwe people, of Namibia's SWAPO and of the South African ANC.

The treaty of friendship with the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the first one that this country has concluded with a non-European state of the socialist community. At a time of imperialism's closing in on the Republic of Cuba the visit of the GDR party-state delegation under Erich Honecker's leadership "expressed our solidarity and firm affinity with the first socialist state on the American continent." The treaty now concluded with Cuba can, with good reason, be described as a significant contribution to preserving and securing world peace.

Agreement With Cuba

FL032007 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1834 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber today ratified the friendship and cooperation agreement between Cuba and that fraternal country signed in Havana in May of this year by their highest leaders, Fidel Castro and Erich Honecker. During the parliament's 11th session a report was read by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer explaining this agreement. Fischer called it the most important document signed by the two countries since relations were established in January 1963. The GDR foreign minister stated that the treaty signed last May is the first of its type finalized by Cuba with a socialist country and that it will make the intensification of long-term bilateral relations in all spheres possible.

HONECKER WELCOMES SCHMIEDER TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD031618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Thursday swore in the new member of the Council of Ministers, Dr Werner Schmieder, who was elected by the People's Chamber according to the GDR Constitution. On behalf of the State Council he warmly congratulated Dr Schmieder on his election and wished him great success in his responsible job.

MITTAG CHAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING ON 1980 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD041756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The stable and dynamic growth of the GDR economy has continued successfully. This result was emphasized by the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Civil Building and Transport which met on Friday in Berlin under its chairman, Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The members of the committee dealt with the results of the implementation so far of the 1980 economic plan. Heinz Klopfer, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, announced that all prerequisites existed so that the obligation of the combines to produce an additional 2 days of industrial goods mainly from saved materials would be fulfilled.

Members of the committee spoke in the debate about their experiences and results of the work of working groups, which in enterprises and combines briefed themselves how the economic tasks for a comprehensive rationalization are being implemented and further reserves for the economic growth opened up.

A number of deputies asked questions which were answered by ministers present. The committee decided that government representatives should report to the next meeting of the committee on further problems, the solving of which had been set in motion following proposals submitted by the deputies.

Committee Chairman Guenther Mittag said in his closing words that the joint meeting of the People's Chamber committee with the government representatives had conveyed many points proposals and positive experiences. It was of special importance that attention was drawn in the discussion to the many examples of the continuing high level of quality which must be attained in all enterprises and combines. "There are important economic reserves in the attainment of the continuing level of production. It is necessary to open them up for our continued dynamic growth". This applied to intense rationalization, the accelerated utilization of scientific-technological results, the lowering of the use of materials by production, the efficiency of the investments, the development of the consumer goods production, the manufacture of spare parts, exports and all other tasks.

LEADERS CABLE POLISH OFFICIALS ON ZGORZELEC ANNIVERSARY

AU081244 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Friendship Links Us Across Oder and Neisse--GDR Cable on 30th Anniversary of the Signing of the Agreement of Zgorzelec--Congratulations Sent"]

[Text] The following cable was sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Edward Babiuch, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic.

Dear comrades: We convey most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement of Zgorzelec on the demarcation of the fixed and existing border between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic to you and the fraternal Polish people in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

It has been convincingly proved in the three decades since the significant act of international law of 6 July 1950, that our two states have laid the cornerstone for the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples by this agreement. At the same time, the GDR complied with the declared will of all peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and furnished an important contribution to the creation of a stable peace order in Europe.

The cordial friendship linking us today across the Oder and Neisse reflects the deep change in the relations between our peoples. The overcoming of discord, hate and enmity--fanned for centuries by the exploiter classes, but especially by German imperialism--is the result of the establishment of the workers class power in the two countries. Our peoples will never forget that the liberation from Hitlerite fascism 35 years ago by the glorious Soviet Army, on whose side the Polish Army and the patriots of the Polish resistance movement fought heroically, had created the basic preconditions for this.

It is thanks to the workers class and their Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the PZPR, that the spirit of proletarian internationalism more and more permeates the relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in all spheres. We continue the rich traditions of the joint revolutionary struggle of the German and the Polish workers class on a new level. With the successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the two states, the mutual relations are becoming forever more extensive and varied. Proceeding from this, the prospects for the further consolidation of the friendship and moving closer together of our peoples were staked out far into the next century by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of May 1977. The GDR working people greatly respect the significant achievements and performances of the fraternal Polish people. By the successful implementation of the PZPR's and the SED's decisions we are continuously consolidating our fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation and at the same time contributing to the further strengthening of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic are one in their determination to step up their efforts for the securing of peace and the continuation of detente in view of the aggravation of the international situation by the most aggressive imperialist forces. Together with our allies we will struggle consistently for the implementation of the constructive peace program adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact on 15 May of this year in Warsaw. Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the agreement of Zgorzelec we reaffirm our conviction that the friendship between our peoples will continue to strengthen as an important element of peace and stability in Europe.

We wish you personally and our fraternal Polish people success in the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress for the benefit of People's Poland, and add our best wishes for health and well-being.

FRELIMO'S MACHEL RESPONDS TO HONECKER CONGRATULATIONS

AU081250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, conveyed the following message of gratitude to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

In the name of the Mozambique people, the FRELIMO party, the government and the People's Republic of Mozambique and in my own name I thank you for your congratulations and the expression of esteem, respect and friendship contained in your greetings message on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO party and the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of national independence.

Imbued with the will and determination to render the process of building socialism in our country irreversible, we apply ourselves with fervor to the task of consolidating our independence and sovereignty and increasing the revolutionary achievements made by our people during the last 5 years.

We are certain that we can reckon in the future too, as we could until now, with the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity linking our parties and states in the joint struggle against colonialism, racism, Zionism and imperialism, for independence, peace and progress.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S POLICE ANNIVERSARY

Order of Day Issued

AU021106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 80 p 3

["From the Order of the Day"]

[Text] Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and chief of the German People's Police, in an order of the day congratulated all sergeants, NCO's, officers and generals and civilian employees on the 35th anniversary of the People's Police. He thanked them and the social forces for their work.

This year's day of the German People's Police, he said, is being celebrated at a time characterized by the working people's hard and resourceful work for the further implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and the comprehensive preparation of the 10th SED Congress. We will, the Order of the Day states, "unceasingly boost the combat strength and readiness and revolutionary vigilance and we will not spare our forces in the determined struggle for the defense and securing of peace."

Official Congratulations

AU030954 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Cordial congratulations from the GDR party and state leadership were conveyed on Tuesday morning by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on the 35th anniversary of the German People's Police. The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Heinz Hoffman, Erich Mielke and Paul Verner as well as Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the Central Committee Department for Security, had assembled with Erich Honecker. They thanked Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and chief of the German People's Police, and the generals, officers, NCO's and sergeants of the People's Police as well as the members of the other organs of the Ministry of Interior for their faithful fulfillment of their duties and their high degree of readiness.

A guard of honor had lined up and presented arms when Erich Honecker arrived at the ministry for the friendly meeting. Sergeant Marcelle Bischof came forward from the ranks of the ministry staffers and welcomed the guest with a bouquet of red carnations.

The minister and the Ministry of Interior collegium had assembled in the reception hall. Erich Honecker took the floor and praised the members of the German People's Police for their outstanding achievements, their high political consciousness, expert skills and political steadfastness in the reliable protection of the state and social order and the safeguarding of legality.

Friedrich Dickel thanked the SED Central Committee general secretary, State Council chairman and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, for the congratulations. [paragraph continues]

He reaffirmed the determination of the sergeants, NCO's, officers and generals of the German People's Police to protect the socialist achievements of the GDR people. The German People's Police, he stressed, has been closely linked with the growth and development of the GDR throughout the 35 years of its existence.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT COTTBUS PROPAGANDA RALLY

AU081650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 80 p 2

["Securing Peace Is the GDR's Central Concern: Oskar Fischer at Propaganda Mass Rally"]

[Text] Cottbus (ADN)--On Thursday Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, gave an account of topical international policy problems to more than 500 propagandists of the SED Cottbus Bezirk organizations.

He underscored that in view of the complicated contradictory and risky international situation in the early eighties securing peace is the central concern of present times. Our generations must answer for how the future world will develop. That is why the question of peace constitutes the starting and final point of all the GDR's efforts. As the GDR is firmly anchored in the strong community of socialist states its international positions have been further consolidated.

The dangers to peace have become more serious, the speaker said, because the most aggressive imperialist forces have launched a general attack on the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and detente in world politics. On the other hand the conditions and opportunities for the struggle for peace and detente have also become more favorable because of the changed power relationship in favor of socialism and of its increased strength and attractiveness.

The foreign minister described consistent work for security in Europe as the main field of GDR activities. With the Helsinki Final Act an international law basis has been achieved as a result of which the GDR has thus far concluded some 150 treaties with various capitalist states about many different areas of international relations including, for example, several consular treaties. Broaching the dynamic interrelationship between foreign policy and the internal strength of the socialist state, Minister Fischer stressed that with the broad popular movement, it is "the best for the 10th party congress and all for the people's benefit." The decisive foundation is being provided for further successes concerning the foreign policy targets.

APPREHENDED YOUTHS RETURNED TO FRG AUTHORITIES

AU071807 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Two 13-year old children, Heike Hellmig from Hamburg and Frank Strate from Uelzen, were handed over to the competent FRG authorities on 2 July. As has already been reported, they had been apprehended in the GDR.

AUTHORITIES ARREST SUSPECTED WEST BERLIN BORDER VIOLATOR

AU090831 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 Jul, the inhabitant of Berlin (West) Herbert Roth violated the GDR state border in the Berlin-Treptow area. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being investigated by the competent GDR authorities.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, TALKS WITH WOJTASZEK

LD082158 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 July, PAP--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived here today for a friendly visit to Poland. After arrival Minister Puja paid a visit on Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

Next, the Polish-Hungarian plenary talks, presided over by the two foreign ministers, were held at the Polish Foreign Ministry. The subject of the talks were the key questions of the international situation and further actions by both countries in favour of detente and international cooperation.

In the evening, Minister Wojtaszek hosted the Hungarian guest and the persons accompanying him at a dinner in Jablonna. Both ministers delivered speeches during the meeting.

Expressing the hope that tendencies dictated by realism and sense of joint responsibility for the fates of nations would prevail in the present complex international situation, Emil Wojtaszek stressed that such approach was gaining ground among the ruling circles and political forces in many countries of the West.

A particularly vital event in this aspect was the meeting in Warsaw between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, attended by Edward Gierek. We take favourable note of Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals and initiatives submitted during the Soviet-West German talks, and having a relevant meaning for the breaking of the impasse in the negotiations on the medium-range missiles, caused by NATO's decision of last December.

Emil Wojtaszek expressed the hope that during the meeting in Madrid the decision will be made on the convening of a military detente and disarmament conference. We would like to host that important conference in Warsaw, he said.

Referring to the complicated international situation, Minister Puja stated that imperialist circles intensified the attacks against the process of detente. They found a worthy ally in the present Chinese leadership. Extremist imperialist circles have set out to upset the balance of forces, and are trying to gain a military advantage. About the forthcoming meeting in Madrid, Minister Puja voiced the conviction that it would contribute to maintaining detente and even lend it a new impetus.

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

LD090840 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul, PAP--The FDP [Free Democratic Party] parliamentary delegation headed by the Bundestag's FDP floor leader Wolfgang Mischnik, now on a visit here at the invitation of the Polish Sejm Democratic Party club, met today with Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission Jerzy Waszczuk.

They touched upon some issues of the Polish-FRG bilateral relations, stating that the treaty of December 7, 1970, is the basis of the further normalization of relations between the two nations. The sides also discussed some aspects of the current international situation, stressing the need of a constructive contribution by all the realistically-minded forces to the strengthening of the process of detente and peaceful stability in Europe.

Today, the FDP parliamentary delegation met with the authorities of the central union of labor cooperatives to discuss the development of cooperation between the two countries' small and medium-size enterprises. The creation of a more favourable climate and more advantageous conditions of using the potential and opportunities in trade exchange and co-operation, both in the two nations' economic cooperation and joint activity on the third markets, would additionally foster the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG as well as bring economic benefits to both sides.

GUCWA OPENS WARSAW HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

LD042244 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The right to live in peace as the basic human right, and parliamentarians' role in securing this and other human rights--this is the main subject of an international conference of political and social activists, scholars, representatives of various social groups from 32 countries which opened in Warsaw today. The conference was organized by the Armand Hammer Foundation, formed to support international undertakings to strengthen peaceful coexistence among nations; and the Polish Academy of Sciences' State and Law Institute.

The ceremony of opening of the conference was attended by Stanislaw Gucwa, the parliament speaker; Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the parliament Foreign Affairs Commission; members of the State Council and the government, scholars and social activists.

The Warsaw debates were officially opened on behalf of the Polish authorities by the speaker of parliament, Stanislaw Gucwa. Let it be added here that among the subjects on the agenda is the role of parliaments and parliamentarians on the issues of human rights and peace. Addressing the gathering, Stanislaw Gucwa said:

The presence here of so many distinguished personalities from various countries who share the common quest for avenues and measures of preserving and consolidating peace strengthens us in the belief that this basic problem of the contemporary world is gaining increasingly wider support from people of good will, irrespective of differences in ideology and world outlooks. In fact, as the UN declaration on the preparation of societies for a life in peace states: Peace among nations is the basic good of humanity, regarded as the supreme value by all major political, social and religious (?currents). We are convinced that, thanks to the constructive efforts of the participants, the third Armand Hammer conference will mark an important stage of the common struggle for creating suitable conditions for full and lasting guarantees to every person and all nations of the most elementary of human rights--that to a life in peace.

The importance of this gathering is all the greater since (?reviewed) is to be the very special role of parliaments in consolidating peace and promoting human rights. I can say with deep conviction that the noble ideas which have brought the conference participants to Warsaw are wholeheartedly supported by the Polish nation, which has paid so huge a price in the last war for the right to live in peace. We are taking advantage of this right fully, and like other nations refuse to be (?barred) from reaping the fruits of a life in peace. The point is to ensure in this way that the people of the world should most fully benefit from other human rights. This is something which can only be achieved in conditions of peace.

The speaker of the Polish parliament, Stanislaw Gucwa, went on to recall the words of the Polish leader Edward Gierek recently, that Poland desires a continuation of detente, to which there is no sensible alternative. The right to life in peace was the most sacred of human rights; respect of that life and its protection is the supreme [word indistinct] of every government, every political movement and the essence of a proper approach to political and moral obligations. Stanislaw Gucwa said that these words faithfully reflect the consistency of Poland's foreign policy resulting from the inception of the socialist state, (?from) the tenets of the political and social system.

Stanislaw Gucwa then recalled the debate on these matters in the Polish parliament a week ago, when reviewed was the country's foreign policy. That debate had been preceded by important (?happenings) in the Polish capital, to mention only the (?Warsaw Pact summit) and the historic meeting of the leaders of the USSR and France with the participation of Edward Gierek. Earlier, at the beginning of this year, a resounding call for peace and rapproachement among nations had been raised during the debate of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

Stanislaw Gucwa assured the assembled participants in the present conference that also in the future Poland would not spare efforts to most effectively serve the cause of peace. The basic instrument of maintaining peace is removing the danger to it and working for universal and complete disarmament. I believe, Stanislaw Gucwa said, that this (?matter), too, will figure prominently in the debates of the third Armand Hammer conference in Warsaw.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH SOVIETS--PAP--On 20 June J. Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, received S. Tikhomirov, USSR deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, who is in Poland at the head of a Soviet delegation. During the meeting they summed up the results of talks conducted in Warsaw on the implementation of the Polish-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the sphere of coal processing. A working program has been accorded for scientific-technical cooperation in that sphere for the period 1981-85 and proposals for common organizational undertakings. Those accords have been set out in a protocol signed in Warsaw. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH GDR--Berlin, PAP--A protocol on cooperation between the Polish and GDR academies of sciences, in the sphere of social sciences, has been signed in Berlin for the period 1981-85. The document was signed by Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz, learned secretary of the social sciences department of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and Prof Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences. Cooperation between the two academies, regulated by a long-term bilateral agreement, is already 20 years old. In accordance with the protocol signed, the main emphasis in the eighties in cooperation in social sciences will be placed on cooperation in the sphere of history (the joint historical commission of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR will be 25 years old next year), archeology, sociology, philosophy and literary criticism. There are also intentions to develop cooperation in the sphere of management organization sciences. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR--PAP--Sejm Speaker Gucwa on 26 June received Mohammad Ayan Ayan, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who paid a visit to the Sejm on the occasion of assuming his diplomatic mission in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 80 p 7 AU]

ROUNDTABLE ON UN ROLE HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU081901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--Yasushi Akashi, deputy secretary-general of the United Nations, head of the Public Information Department of the UN Secretariat, now visiting Romania as guest of the Association for International Law and International Relations, lectured on July 8 within a roundtable conference at the Bucharest headquarters of the association on "the strengthening of the United Nations' role and the new international order in information."

The attendance included representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, researchers, journalists. Present was also A.S. Dajani, director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest.

Andrei Receives UN Official

AU081903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei of Romania received Yasushi Akashi, deputy secretary-general of the UN, head of the Public Information Department of the Secretariat, now visiting Romania.

On the occasion, they exchanged views on the ways and means of increasing the organization's contribution to the building of a new international economic and political order and, within it, of a new order in information, that should serve the rapprochement among peoples, the mobilization of world public opinion, of peoples, for the achievement of disarmament, the establishment of fair and equitable economic relations among states, the consolidation of the policy of peace, security and national independence. Y. Akashi assessed highly the interest Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu showed constantly for the United Nations, the Romanian initiatives for enhancing the UN role in international life. The interview was attended by A.S. Dajani, director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER ALMEYDA

AU081923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 8, in the Neptun resort, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the R.C.P., President of Romania, received Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at head of a delegation, answering an invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The interview was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and by Dumitryu Turcus, deputy head of department, the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Also attending were Gregorio Navarete, member of the C.C. of the Socialist Party of Chile, and Hernan del Canto, secretary in charge of the relations of the Socialist Party of Chile with the socialist countries.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute from the People's Unity Party and from the Socialist Party of Chile. Clodomiro Almeyda most warmly thanked the R.C.P. general secretary, the Romanian communists and the entire Romanian people for the political and moral support granted to the socialists of Chile, to the other progressive and democratic parties of Chile that struggle for the return to democratic rights and liberties, for free independent development of the Chilean nation. The secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile also expressed gratitude for the wide support enjoyed in Romania by a large number of Chilean refugees.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey to the People's Unity Party and to the Socialist Party of Chile his warm salute and wishes of fresh successes in the activity they carry on for the cause of the country's democratic development. On this occasion, too, Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the militating solidarity of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian people with the revolutionary, democratic forces, with all the progressive forces of Chile, that struggle against imperialism, for democratic liberties, independence, peace and social progress.

During the talks the sides mutually informed of the present and future preoccupations of the R.C.P. and of the Socialist Party of Chile. They also exchanged opinions on aspects of the present international situation.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS 1-8 JULY

AU081812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--Over July 1-8 a delegation of the Syria-Romania Friendship Association has visited Romania, headed by Ahmad al-As'ad, first vice-chairman of the association. The guests have called at the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the National Centre for the Promotion of Friendship and Collaboration With Other Peoples, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and at the People's Council of the Ploiesti municipality, have visited economic social and cultural units in Bucharest and in the Prahova and Brasov counties. The delegation was received by Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports, chairman of the Romania-Syria Friendship Association.

FAZEKAS RECEIVES POLISH, HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

AU081930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, has received Andrzej Sikorski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Today Comrade Janos Fazekas also received Lajos Rev, president of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Hungary.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL UNITS IN CONSTANTA COUNTY

AU041407 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning is paying a working visit to agricultural units in Constanta County. The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrades Emil Bobu; Ion Patan; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry; and Comrade Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta County Party Committee". The visit's purpose is to examine how priority agricultural tasks are being fulfilled and how the recent recommendations made by the party secretary general on developing this very important sector of the national economy are put into practice. The visit continues at this time.

REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

BORBA Previews Visit

LD071414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA expresses confidence that the visit of the delegation of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet to Yugoslavia which begins tomorrow, will contribute to the enrichment of the mutually beneficial and friendly co-operation between the two countries, in all fields and on all levels.

In the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, which are founded on the standing, tested and principled bases of the Belgrade Declaration and many later documents, contacts between the two countries' parliaments also have a significant role, BORBA stresses.

BORBA underlines that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have identical or similar views and stands on the fundamental questions of the present-day world. Some differences which exist in perceptions, interests and the two countries' policies should not constitute an obstacle for the further promotion of relations and comprehensive, equitable cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the paper considers.

The visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to Yugoslavia will provide an opportunity for an extensive exchange of views on current international questions, particularly the preservation of world peace, disarmament, the activity of the nonaligned countries and European security and cooperation, the Belgrade daily writes.

Delegation's Arrival

LD081042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has arrived today on a several-day official visit to our country. The delegation was met at Surcin Airport by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; delegates Fana Kocovska-Cvetkovic and Milenko Bojanic; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and several other high-ranking officials of the SFRY Assembly.

Also present at the welcome was Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Belgrade.

On arrival at the Belgrade airport V.V. Kuznetsov read a written statement to journalists which said:

"Stepping onto the soil of Socialist Yugoslavia our delegation would like first of all to thank the SFRY Assembly leadership for the invitation to visit your very beautiful country. I would like to make use of the opportunity to convey the greetings and best wishes for the working people of Yugoslavia from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has visited your country several times and who recalls his friendly meetings in Yugoslavia with great warmth.

"During our visit we want to exchange experiences in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Assembly and to acquaint ourselves with the life and achievements of the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia.

"With this visit to your country the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is reciprocating the visit made by a SFRY Assembly delegation, headed by Comrade Markovic, to the Supreme Soviet last October. The meetings which we had then and the talks between the Soviet and Yugoslav parliamentarians were very useful. We hope that this visit by our delegation will also serve to consolidate the links between the highest organs of authority of the Soviet Union and the SFRY, as well as to further develop the fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries."

Report on Talks

LD081724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--A high level of openness in the statements about all the questions that have been broached was the main characteristic of the talks today between the delegations of the SFRY Assembly and of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and by Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Also in the delegation of the SFRY Assembly are Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber; and SFRY Assembly delegates Hana Kocovska-Cvetkovic; Ratomir Fuks, Bogdan Csolnik, Ivan Avramovski, Milenko Bojanic, Branimir Buljan, Velizar Skerovic, and Avdi Trmkoli.

The Soviet delegation includes Richard Ivanovich Kosolapov, member of the Soviet of the Union Commission for Foreign Affairs; Yuriy Yanovich Ruben, member of the Soviet of the Union; Crazbek Sultanovich Kulanishev, member of the Agricultural Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities; Lina Grigoryevna Tynel, member of the Soviet of Nationalities; and Vladimir Kharitonovich Sokol, member of the Commission for Science and Technology of the Soviet of the Union.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Intergovernment Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, and Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, took part in the talks.

Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks.

At the beginning of the talks Dragoslav Markovic expressed Yugoslavia's gratitude over the condolences expressed by the Soviet state and party leadership in connection with Comrade Tito's death. He stressed the importance of the fact that President L.I. Brezhnev came to Belgrade on that occasion. Expressing condolences in connection with President Tito's death, Kuznetsov reiterated the wish of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Council of Ministers that friendship and cooperation between the two countries which, he said, should be based on the principles contained in the joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents, should continue to develop.

V.V. Kuznetsov stressed in this connection that (frequent) talks between Tito and Brezhnev even today represent a sound basis for the consolidation of relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR which he assessed as being stable and mutually useful.

He then spoke about the fruitful development of bilateral relations, stressing that the volume of economic exchange had grown eight-fold from 1971-80 and that a further increase in this cooperation is envisaged in the next 5-year period.

Briefing [words indistinct] on topical internal problems of the USSR's development, Kuznetsov recalled the decision of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to hold the 26th CPSU Congress next year and, in this connection, the beginning of pre-congress activity during which the past results will be summed up and the directions of the future development of the USSR will be determined. He then spoke about a series of projects of capital building which are being realized in Siberia and the Far East, for example, the Baykalamur railroad, which will make possible the exploitation of great natural resources and the development of new industrial branches, such as atomic industry.

He also spoke about the development of agriculture, stressing that the application of science and technology in this field has also yielded significant results during the current 5-year plan, but that "agriculture still depends on climatic conditions, though less than before."

Kuznetsov then dwelt on the efforts being made by the Soviet party and Government to solve problems linked with the efficiency of economic activity and increased discipline and responsibility at all levels. This will constitute one of the most important tasks in Soviet society in the next period. He also reported exhaustively on the (work) of the Supreme Soviet.

Kuznetsov then acquainted those present with a Soviet assessment of the current international situation. In this context he stressed the resolve of the Soviet Union to contribute to an agreed curb of the arms race on the basis, as he said, of equal security. The Soviet side believes that objective possibilities exist for a meaningful dialogue on these questions. He stressed that nonalignment is a significant and positive factor in the present-day world. Kuznetsov also advocated that all necessary efforts be taken to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting at which, in the Soviet view, agreement should be reached to hold a European conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union showed that friendship and cooperation are always to the benefit of both countries and to the advantage of peace, democracy and socialism.

Informing the Soviet guests about the current internal problems of Yugoslav development, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, spoke in detail on the development of the delegate system in Yugoslavia, referring in particular to the systemic solutions that ensure the quality of the republics and provinces which for our country, as a multinational community, is of very great importance.

He then spoke on current economic problems and difficulties, which is the reason for Yugoslavia's choosing a policy of economic stabilization, and which means reducing expenditure to a realistic level, greater economies and slower growth, but more stable economic operations.

Having stressed that Yugoslavia remained consistent to its well-known foreign political orientation, Markovic emphasized that as an independent, nonaligned and socialist country, it was committed to a revival of detente and to its constant transformation into a universal process. For this reason it fights against negative tendencies in international life and for the elimination of the causes for them.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and chairman of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, spoke in great detail about the development of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation. In his statement he placed particular emphasis on the importance of further promotion of economic exchange, especially of its higher forms, such as expansion of specialization and cooperation.

Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber, informed the Soviet delegation in greater detail about Yugoslav foreign policy and about Yugoslavia's stands on the international plane. Having expressed satisfaction over the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations so far, he stressed that these relations are based on the principles of the Belgrade Declaration--the 25th anniversary of which was recently marked in both countries in a significant way--and also on the documents on the meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev.

Dizdarevic expressed anxiety at the exacerbation of the international situation, which is characterized, among other things, by the failure to settle old crises, by the emergence of fresh crises in the world, the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, and by the stubborn efforts of the remnants of colonialism to maintain their positions in the face of the intensified liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

Stressing that the sixth nonaligned conference in Havana had [word indistinct] the unity of the movement and the continuation of its activity as an independent nonbloc factor, Dizdarevic enumerated the activities of the nonaligned in connection with the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on Palestine, the UN special session on economic problems, the 35th UN regular session and the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

Pointing out the significance for a more energetic settling of the problems of world development and for more resolute steps aimed at attaining a more just international economic order, Dizdarevic recalled that nonaligned and developing countries expected greater activity from the socialist countries in this respect because the struggle for the success of the global talks between the developed and developing countries at the same time benefitted the return to detente and easing the tense international situation.

After dwelling on some disarmament questions, Dizdarevic also presented Yugoslavia's attitudes on the world's crisis flashpoints such as the Middle East and Southeast and central Asia.

The talks will be resumed tonight.

Mijatovic, Kuznetsov Hold Conversation

LD081720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is leading a Soviet parliamentary delegation visiting Yugoslavia.

V. Kuznetsov handed C. Mijatovic a message which Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had sent to the president of the SFRY Presidency and to the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During a fairly long, cordial and friendly conversation, both sides stressed with satisfaction the desire of the two countries for a further stable development of all-round long-term cooperation on the known, adopted principles. It was stressed that the meetings and exchanges of views of the leading personalities of the two countries always meant a great deal for the enhancement of mutual respect, understanding and friendship.

Special attention was paid to the ways and means of encouraging and strengthening detente, particularly in the field of disarmament measures. C. Mijatovic stressed the responsibility which lay, in this context, on the great powers and the contribution which can be made by constructive work of the Madrid CSCE review meeting.

He stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to support the steps which realistically encourage and make possible the process of disarmament and detente in the world as a whole.

They also exchanged views on other international problems, on focal points of crisis in various regions of the world, and informed each other about the foreign political preoccupations and activity of Yugoslavia and of the USSR.

Cvijetin Mijatovic spoke of the broader need for intensified activity of the nonaligned movement toward overcoming the acute problems in the world in a way which will contribute to the consolidation of detente and also to the readiness of nonaligned countries to work in an organized way to achieve this.

The talks were attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Afrairs Committee of the Federal Chamber; Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia; Richard Kosolapov, a deputy and a member of the CPSU Central Committee; and by others.

Homage to Tito

LD081922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Presidium, which is staying in our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, this afternoon visited the House of Flowers on Uzice Street where it paid homage to President Tito. After laying a wreath, the members of the delegation paid their respects to President Tito with a minute of silence.

The Supreme Soviet delegation also visited Mount Avala today. They laid a wreath at the monument commemorating the Soviet Army delegation which, headed by Marshal of the USSR Sergey Biryuzov, died in an air crash in 1964 while on the way to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade. The Soviet delegation also laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Mount Avala.

International Situation Discussed

LD082006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between the delegations of the SFRY Assembly and of the USSR Supreme Soviet were resumed tonight.

The talks between the delegations included an exchange of views on some current problems of the present international situation. The exchange of views embraced a considerable number of these questions, both those on which the stands of the two countries are very similar and close and those on which different views are held.

Both sides noted the usefulness of the talks today because they have, in their common view, contributed to a better understanding of the stands of the two countries.

During the talks today, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, handed Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, the appeal which the parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact member countries had addressed at their joint meeting in Minsk last month to parliaments and parliamentarians throughout the world and which refers to the need to preserve detente and strengthen peace.

SUNDIC HOPES FOR SUCCESSFUL PCI-CPSU DIALOGUE

LD082146 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Our foreign political commentary refers to the Moscow visit by Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate. Here is Milika Sundic:

The criticism which the Soviet foreign political magazine NOVYE VREMYA recently leveled against Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate, because of an interview he had granted the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, did not stop Pajetta from going to Moscow for talks with the Soviet leadership. Pajetta's visit had been planned earlier and is likely to be accomplished in the manner envisaged. As far as the talks are concerned, however, they are not likely to change a great deal in the relations between the two parties. The differences in their stands are quite considerable, especially in their assessment of major international problems. The same differences exist also regarding the relations and cooperation between the communist and workers parties. For instance, the Afghan crisis is one of the problems which was a topic of sharp dispute between the PCI and the CPSU . On the other hand, the nonparticipation of the PCI at the Paris meeting of European communist parties, and especially the explanation accompanying this nonparticipation by the PCI leadership, was also one of the motives for the polemic between the two parties.

However, what bothers the CPSU most about the international activity of the PCI is without doubt the reestablishment of relations between the PCI and the CCP. Berlinguer's visit to Beijing together with Giancarlo Pajetta and their talks with the Chinese leaders has diminished the chances, which, moreover, were not all that great, of the two parties overcoming the differences dividing them. The CPSU, as is known, does not readily accept any party's cooperation with the CCP even when this cooperation does not change anything in that party's conduct toward the CPSU. However, the fact that despite everything Pajetta is in Moscow, that there is a dialogue between the two parties, makes one draw the conclusion that the PCI and the CPSU can cooperate and exchange views even in conditions in which major differences are at hand. Even if these differences are not overcome Pajetta's visit to Moscow may help them to be better understood. Besides, there are few parties which agree on everything, especially if they operate in totally different conditions, as for instance the PCI and the CPSU do.

However, with full respect for the principle of equality, independence and specific nature of the conditions in which communist parties operate, cooperation between the parties is not only possible but is very useful. Differences do not impoverish but enrich cooperation among the parties and exchange of experience. Of course, this implies an irrevocable abandonment of the vestiges of the past that the communist movement must evolve along a road that cannot be changed, a road that is obligatory for everyone.

The Italian communists did not find it difficult to explain the substance of the policy they are pursuing on the domestic and international plane. They have done it on innumerable occasions. However, the fact that their policy is often interpreted in a way they do not want and in a way that in fact is not their policy inevitably engenders certain misunderstandings which have to be resolved anew. There are many such misunderstandings, perhaps too many, in the relations between the PCI and the CPSU. To avoid them patience and good will is required not only on one but on both sides. To be patient does not mean to deny one's self but to better understand the other. It seems that Giancarlo Pajetta went to Moscow with this intention and there is no reason to doubt that the CPSU has opposite intentions toward the PCI. Better relations and better understanding between the two great parties would lead to an improvement of the general climate in the communist and workers' movement--which is not good and which has to be overcome as soon as possible, at least to a point that would ensure a real dialogue about real things. It would be a very good thing if the PCI and the CPSU succeeded in this.

VRHOVEC, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD082200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (TANJUG)--The development of relations between Yugoslavia and Spain was assessed favourably and their common interest in the further allround expansion and deepening of mutual relations was expressed during a meeting here today between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and State Secretary in the Spanish Foreign Ministry Carlos Robles Piquer. The senior Spanish official is in Belgrade for political consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries. The Yugoslav delegation to the consultations is headed by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic.

The two countries' activity in preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was reviewed in particular during the meeting.

During the consultations, the two sides exchanged views on the present state of international relations, the causes of the crisis of detente and the ways to surmount it. They also discussed disarmament, especially in Europe. Exceptional attention was paid to preparations for the Madrid meeting, which (?are of) great political importance in the present deteriorated international situation. The consultations also highlighted the problems on strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN SIGNED

LD082201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-Spanish agreement on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and extradition was signed in Belgrade today. The signing of this agreement was assessed as an important step toward deepening the good and friendly relations existing between the two countries and their contribution to the general trends in fighting crime in the world.

VETERANS MEETING HELD ON BORDER WITH BULGARIA

AU082059 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Pirot, 29 June, TANJUG--A traditional meeting of veterans of Pirot and Mikhaylovgrad was held today at Kaca Kamen in Visoko region on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border.

The meeting is organized every year by the Pirot Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War and the Mikhaylovgrad sociopolitical organizations in memory of the events of July 1944 when 14 partisans of Visoko were executed at Kaca Kamen.

At the beginning of the meeting veterans and a large number of citizens from the two neighboring countries paid a 1-minute silent tribute to Comrade Tito, after which wreaths were laid on the monuments which are located on both sides of the border.

On the occasion of the veterans meeting, the border was opened at 0600 this morning. Yugoslavs and Bulgarians can cross the border without any documents until tonight.

LCY PRESIDIUM, SFRY PRESIDENCY HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD082220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade tonight. It was chaired by Stevan Doronjski. The session considered the proposals on a lasting way to mark the name and achievement of Comrade Tito, on the criteria for the use of written and filmed heritage of Comrade Tito and on the way to guide publishing activity.

It was noted that the greatness and the significance of Tito's historic achievement, the humanist ideas he represented, the range of his views on the nature of Yugoslav domestic and world developments, had been reflected fully in his enormous creative effort. Hence the marking of Tito's name and achievement must be, as it has been till now, a lasting, organized and coordinated activity that will make possible the full and appropriate expression of all aspects of Tito's creative endeavor, thoughts and works and greatness of his contribution to the overall emergence, development and achievements of Socialist Yugoslavia, to its international prestige and reputation, and express Comrade Tito's contribution to peace, equal cooperation among nations and within the international workers' movement, liberation movements and wherever the struggle for progress and freedom of people and peoples has been waged and continues to be waged.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PLANS FOR 12th CONGRESS IN 1982

LD081920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--During today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Stevan Doronjski, an exchange of views was carried out on the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, which, in accordance with the LCY Statute, will be held in 1982.

The Presidium considered a report on the preparations for the congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia.

The session endorsed the statutory decision on the organizing of communists in the organs and organizations of the federation.

The Presidium also considered some questions of the international activity of the League of Communists and some other questions concerning its own regular activity.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALTA--Marko Kosin, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Malta, has presented his credentials to Anton Buttigieg, president of Malta. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 80 p 7 AU]

ZAGREB COMMUNIST PRESIDENT--The 25th election conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb on 21 June elected a new city conference and a 17-member Presidium. Dragutin Plasc was reelected president for 1 year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

CONSULTATIONS WITH TURKEY--Consultations between Yugoslavia and Turkey on preparations for the CSCE in Madrid have been held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. The Yugoslav side was represented by Miroslav Zotovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. "The consultations stressed mutual interest in the most successful preparations and work of the Madrid CSCE as a significant contribution to the further advancement of security and cooperation in Europe." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 7 AU]